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# **Jack Rabbit Pretest Shadowplate Drawings For TATB IHE Model Development**

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
LIST OF FIGURES.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	3
JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT3 & PT4 DRAWINGS .....	5
JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT5 & PT6 DRAWINGS .....	13
JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT7 DRAWINGS .....	21
APPENDIX A – SHADOWPLATE SOURCE DRAWINGS.....	30
APPENDIX B – JACK RABBIT PRETEST POSTERS .....	37

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<i>Figure 1. 2021E PT3 &amp; PT4 Shadowplate: Simplified Exploded Diagram.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Figure 2. 2021E PT3 &amp; PT4 Shadowplate: Simplified Top View and Cross Section.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Figure 3. 2021E PT3 &amp; PT4 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Top View and Cross Section .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Figure 4. 2021E PT3 &amp; PT4 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Exploded Diagram .....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Figure 5. 2021E PT5 &amp; PT6 Shadowplate: Simplified Exploded Diagram.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Figure 6. 2021E PT5 &amp; PT6 Shadowplate: Simplified Top View and Cross Section.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Figure 7. 2021E PT5 &amp; PT6 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Top View and Cross Section .....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 8. 2021E PT5 &amp; PT6 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Exploded Diagram .....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 9. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Simplified Exploded Diagram.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Figure 10. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Contour dimensions .....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Figure 11. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Simplified Top View and Cross Section.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Figure 12. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Top View and Cross Section .....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Figure 13. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Exploded Diagram.....</i>	<i>29</i>



## **INTRODUCTION**

The Jack Rabbit Pretest (PT) series consisted of 5 focused hydrodynamic experiments 2021E PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, and PT7. They were fired in March and April of 2008 at the Contained Firing Facility, Site 300, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California. These experiments measured dead-zone formation and impulse gradients created during the detonation of TATB based insensitive high explosive.

When setting up computer simulations of the Jack Rabbit Pretest series, the modeler or code developer can execute simulations with increasing degrees of refinement using detail found in the shadowplate design. The easiest way to get started is by treating the shadowplate in each experiment as a monolithic homogeneous piece of stainless steel. The simulation of detonation would begin as a point initiation below the center, bottom surface of the shadowplate. The detonation running through the ultrafine TATB booster can be simulated using program burn and then switched over to a reactive flow detonation model as the detonation front crosses the boundary into the main charge LX-17 IHE.

A modeler wanting to further refine the simulation and progression of shock through the shadowplate can use the more detailed shadowplate design information presented in this document. The source drawings are included in Appendix A of this document. Their titles and drawing numbers are listed below.

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT3 & PT4 SIMPLE ASSY, AAA09-502710

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT3 & PT4 FULL ASSY, AAA09-502711

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT5 & PT6 SIMPLE ASSY, AAA09-502712

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT5 & PT6 FULL ASSY, AAA09-502713

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT7 SIMPLE ASSY, AAA09-502714

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT7 FULL ASSY, AAA09-502715

Each experiment's shadowplate consists of two major components. A 303 stainless steel shape that defines the outer dimensions of shadowplate and a cylindrical 303 stainless steel detonator housing that is located in a closely machined pocket in the shape. The SIMPLE ASSY drawing accurately represents the dimensions of the outer shape, its machined cylindrical pocket, and detonator body which is treated as a monolithic, homogeneous piece of stainless steel. The detonator body cross section shows an accurately dimensioned void where the slapper flyer barrel, LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet, and pellet can flyer barrel are located.

The FULL ASSY drawing accurately represents the dimensions of the outer shadowplate shape and its machined pocket. The detonator dimensions and materials are detailed in cross section and exploded view. All diameters, thicknesses, and materials are called out in the drawing. You will notice that the detonator includes a multilayer slapper assembly with two layers of electrically insulating Kapton sandwiching the copper foil bridge circuit. The Kapton insulated circuit is sandwiched between two thin stainless steel sheets. This slapper assembly is secured to the detonator body with two screws. There is a 0.25 mm gap between the slapper assembly and the outer shadowplate shape.

The stainless steel detonator body contains an off-center titanium wheel. This titanium wheel is secured to the detonator body with one screw and two pins to maintain position and orientation of the pellet can assembly in the center of the detonator body. The titanium wheel contains a tantalum/tungsten washer and pellet can assembly. The pellet can assembly consists of a pressed LX-16 initiator pellet contained in an extruded aluminum foil can.

It may be useful for the modeler to include some of the details of the shadowplate and detonator design to further refine simulations of the Jack Rabbit Pretest experiments. These details may be relevant to the progression of shock originating from the PETN initiation pellet and ultrafine TATB booster that propagates through the shadowplate.

## **JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT3 & PT4 DRAWINGS**

**Figure 1. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Simplified, Exploded Diagram**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly designs for PT3 and PT4 are identical
- 3) The PT3 shadowplate is positioned 10 millimeters from the diagnostic plate (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 4) The PT4 shadowplate is positioned 20 millimeters from the diagnostic plate (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 5) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 6) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 7) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 8) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)

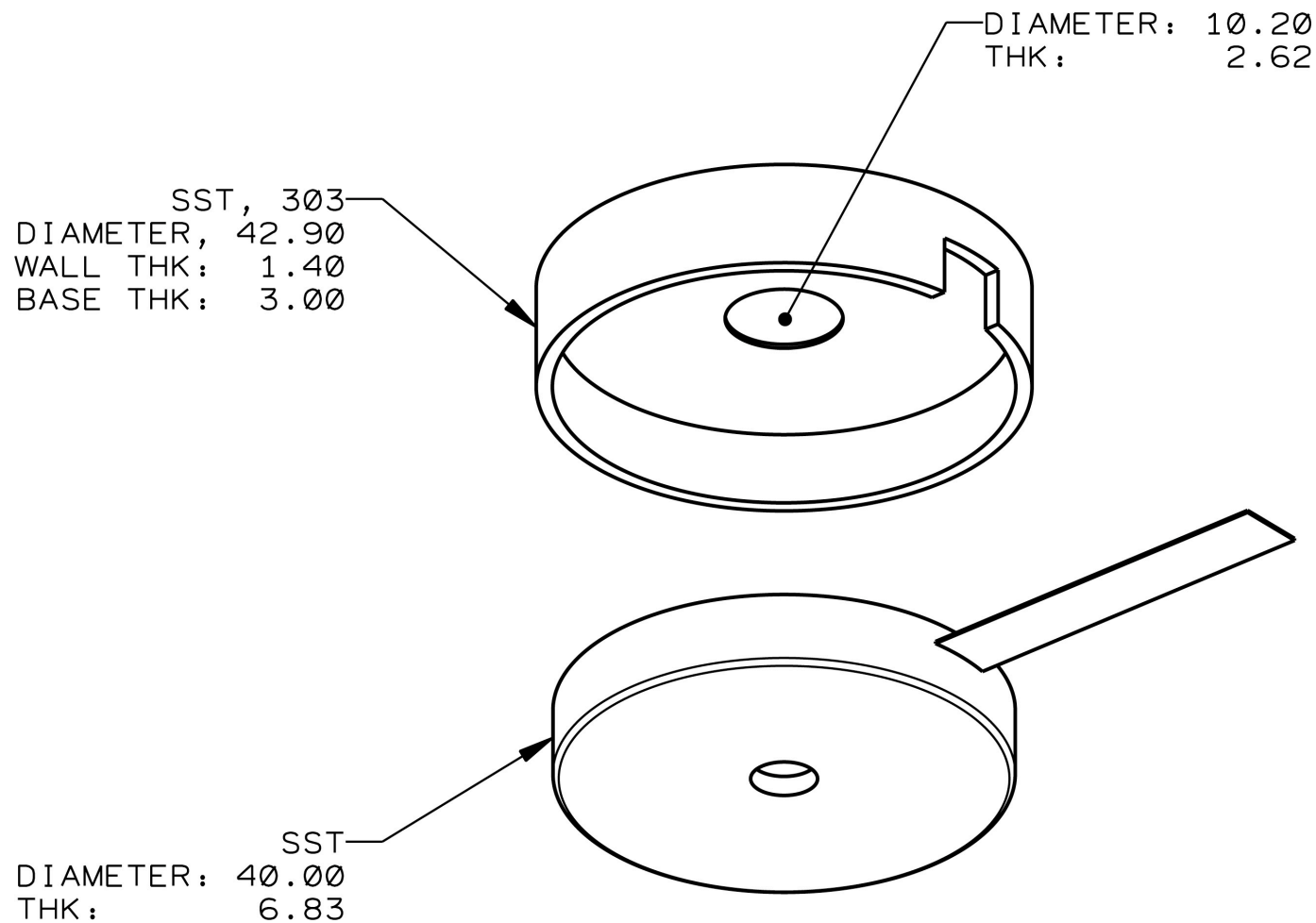


Figure 1. 2021E PT3 & PT4 Shadowplate: Simplified Exploded Diagram

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT3 & PT4**

**Figure 2. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Simplified, Top View & Cross Section**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 3) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 4) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 5) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 6) The void shown in detonator body cross section represents (top to bottom) slapper flyer barrel, LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet in a can (extruded aluminum foil), and the pellet can flyer barrel

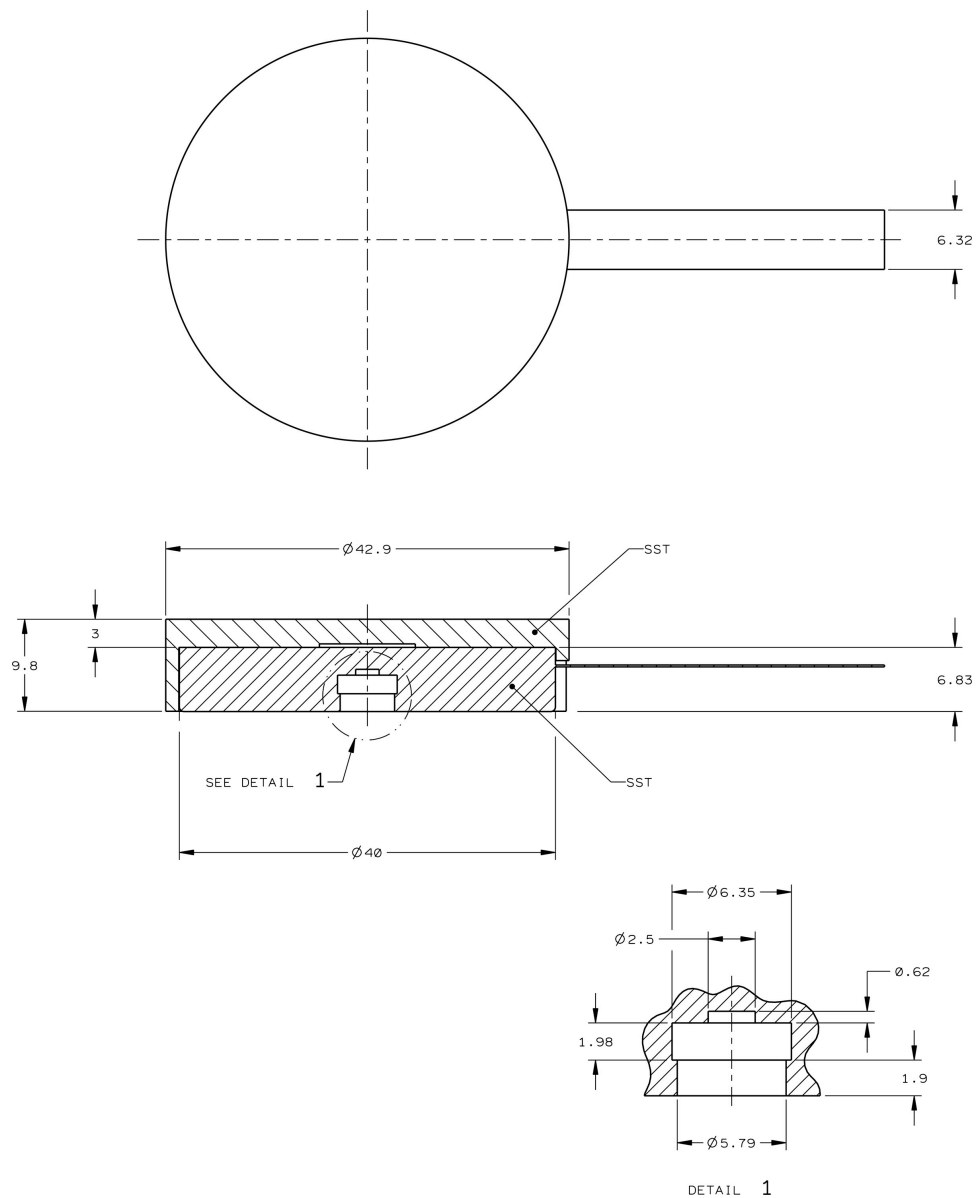


Figure 2. 2021E PT3 & PT4 Shadowplate: Simplified Top View and Cross Section

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT3 & PT4**

**Figure 3. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Full Assembly, Top View & Cross Section**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of an outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 3) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 4) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 5) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 6) The detonator body assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 7) A gap of approximately 0.25 mm exists between the slapper assembly and the pocket machined into the outer shape

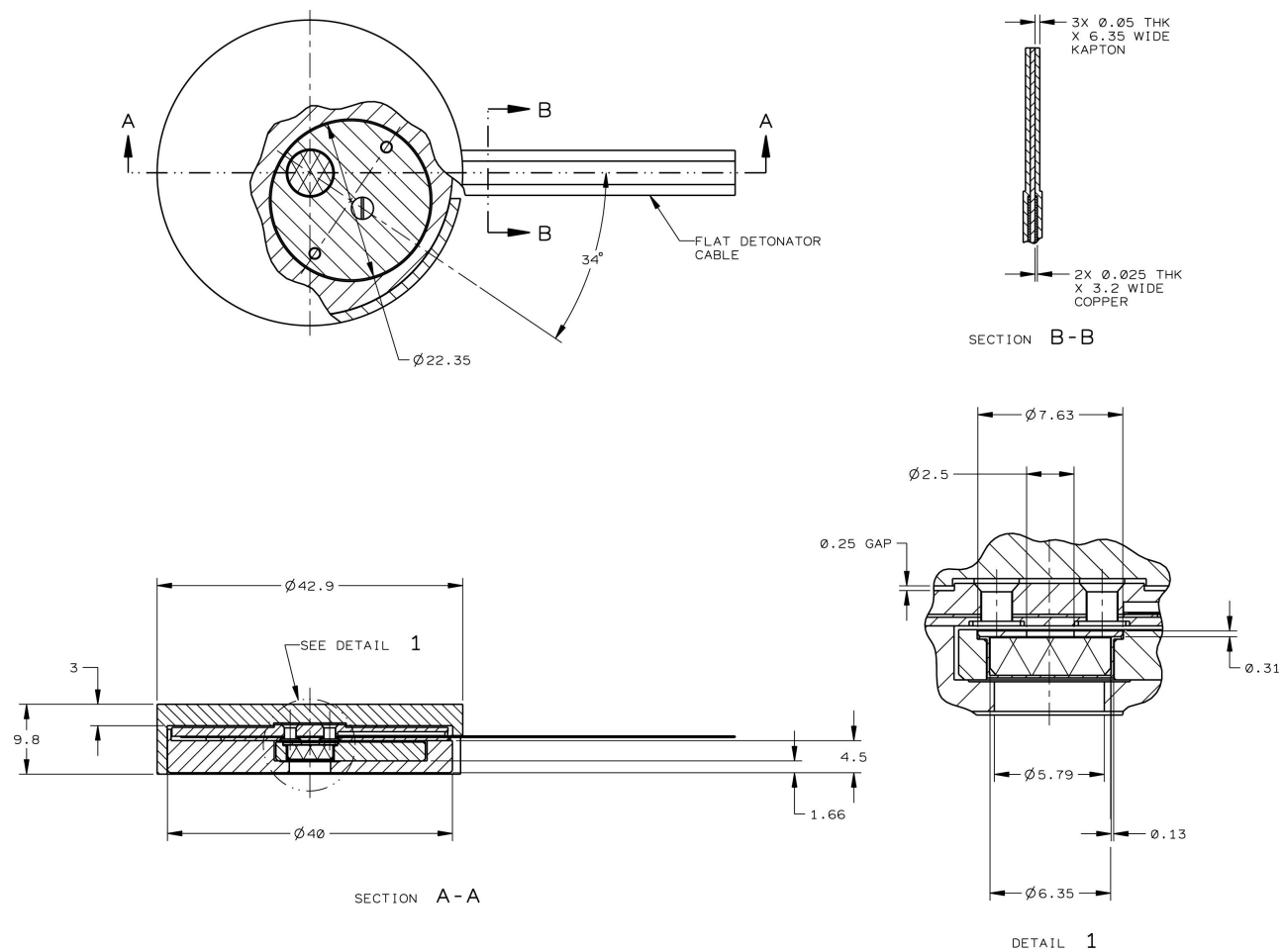


Figure 3. 2021E PT3 & PT4 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Top View and Cross Section



**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT3 & PT4**

**Figure 4. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Full Assembly, Exploded Diagram**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 3) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 4) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 5) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 6) The detonator body design is not axi-symmetric
- 7) The detonator body consists of slapper assembly attached to a 303 stainless steel body, with a titanium alloy wheel insert holding the tantalum/tungsten washer and the LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet can assembly

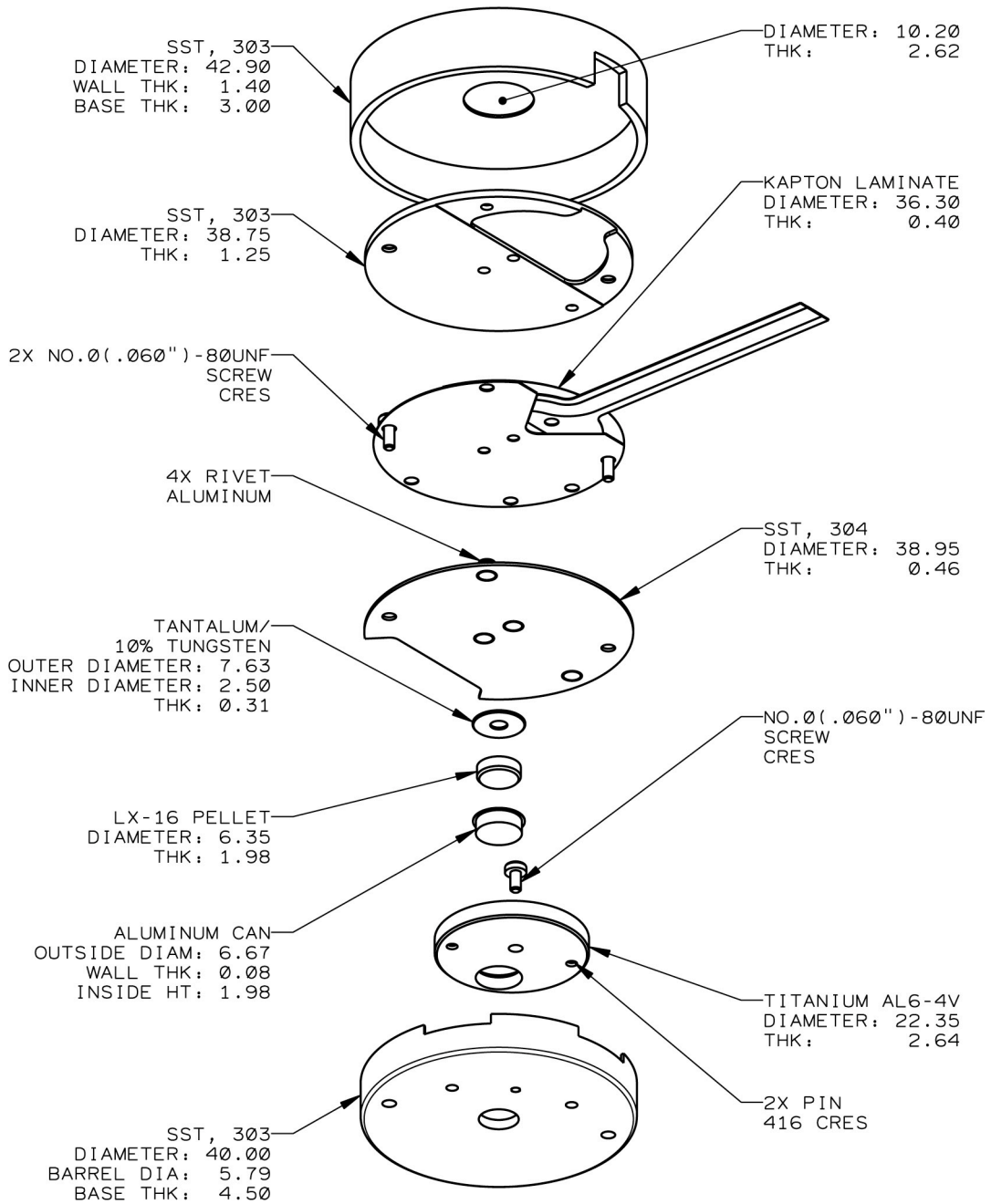


Figure 4. 2021E PT3 & PT4 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Exploded Diagram

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT5 & PT6 DRAWINGS****Figure 5. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Simplified, Exploded Diagram****NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly designs for PT5 and PT6 are identical
- 3) The PT5 shadowplate is positioned 10 millimeters from the diagnostic plate (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 4) The PT6 shadowplate is positioned 20 millimeters from the diagnostic plate (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 5) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 6) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 7) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 8) A stainless steel wedge fills the void in the shadowplate cable run
- 9) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)

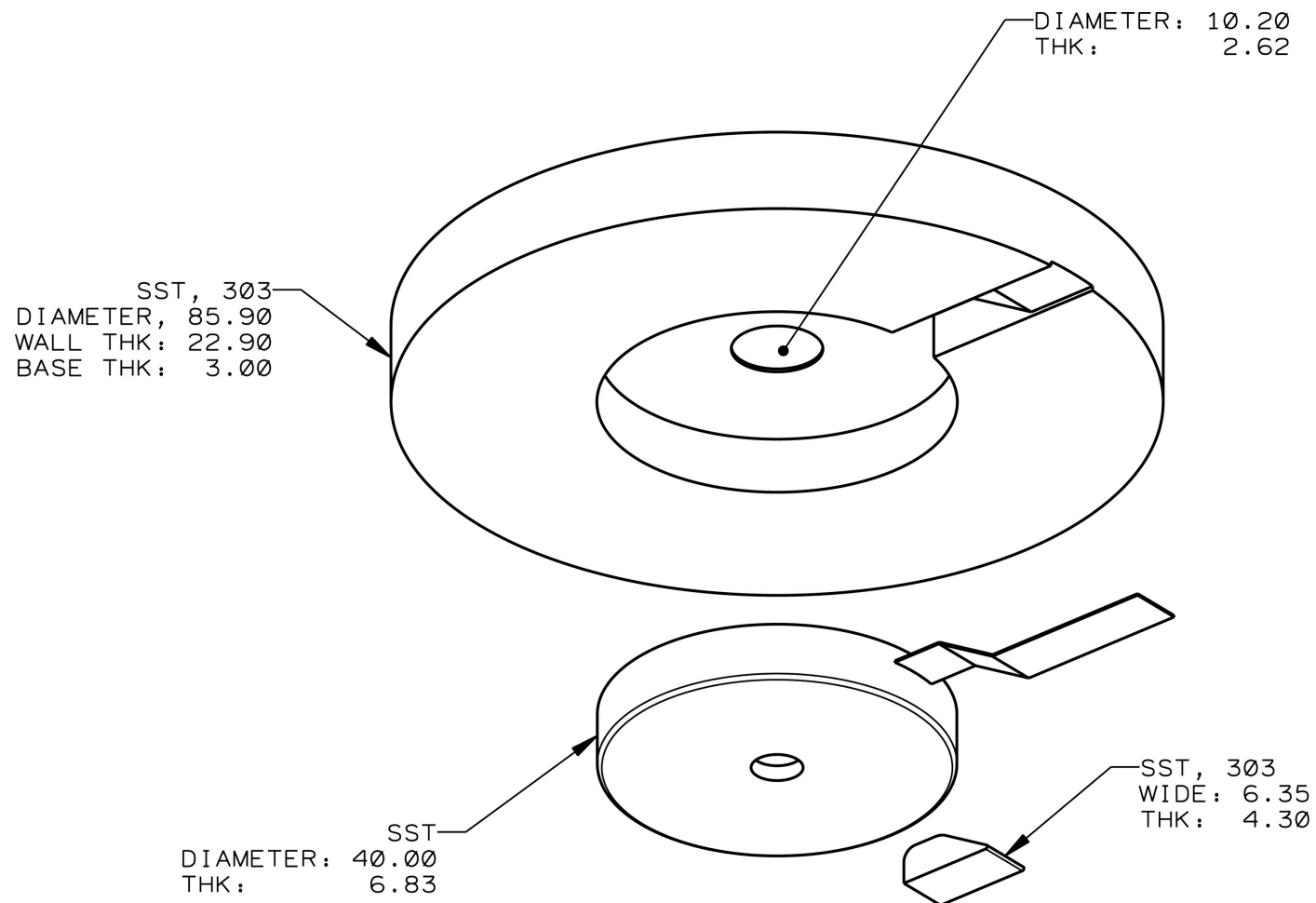


Figure 5. 2021E PT5 & PT6 Shadowplate: Simplified Exploded Diagram

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT5 & PT6**

**Figure 6. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Simplified, Top View & Cross Section**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 3) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 4) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 5) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 6) A stainless steel wedge fills the void in the shadowplate cable run
- 7) The void shown in detonator body cross section represents (top to bottom) slapper flyer barrel, LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet in a can (extruded aluminum foil), and the pellet can flyer barrel

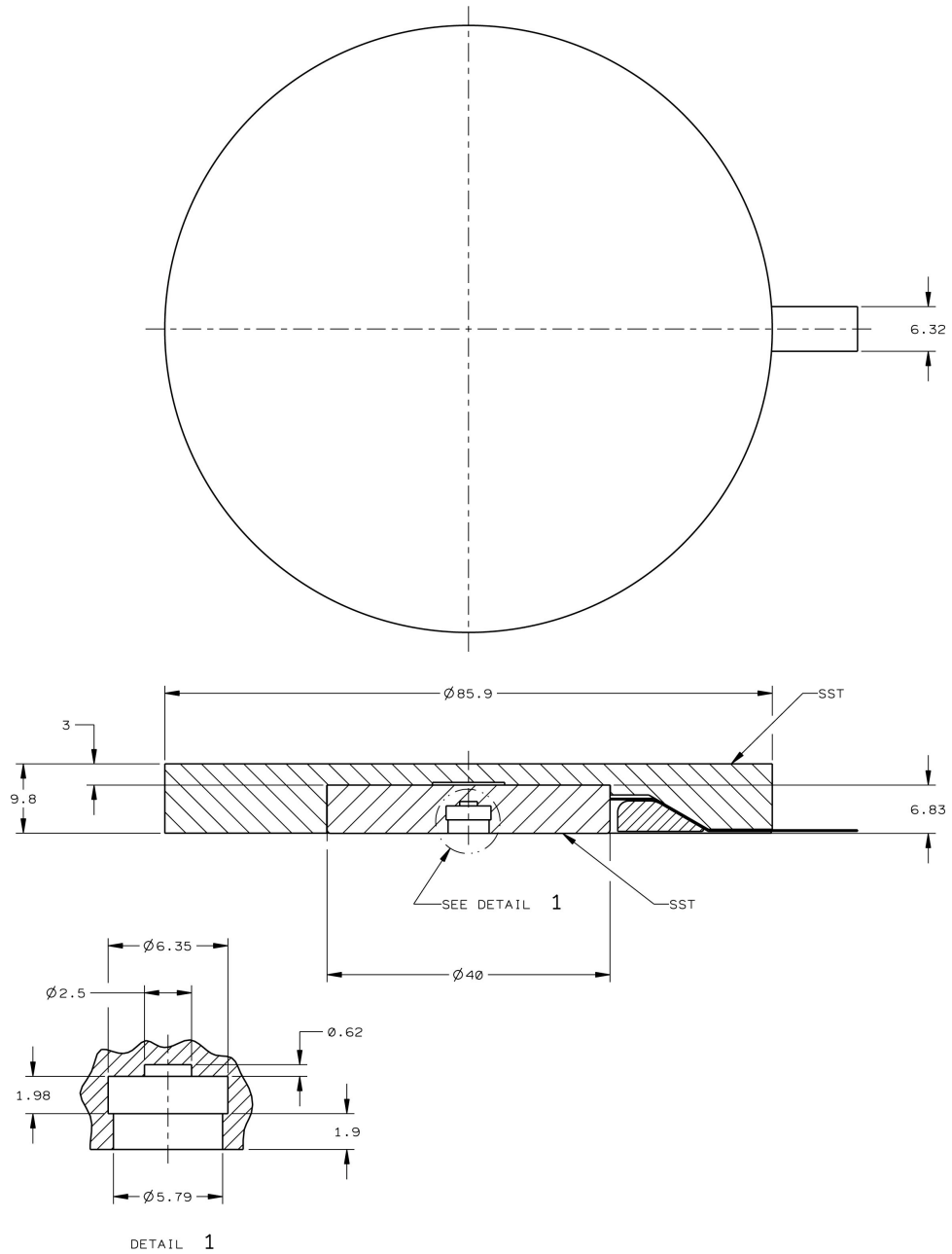


Figure 6. 2021E PT5 & PT6 Shadowplate: Simplified Top View and Cross Section

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT5 & PT6**

**Figure 7. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Full Assembly, Top View & Cross Section**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 3) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 4) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 5) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 6) The detonator body assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 7) A gap of approximately 0.25 mm exists between the slapper assembly and the pocket machined into the outer shape

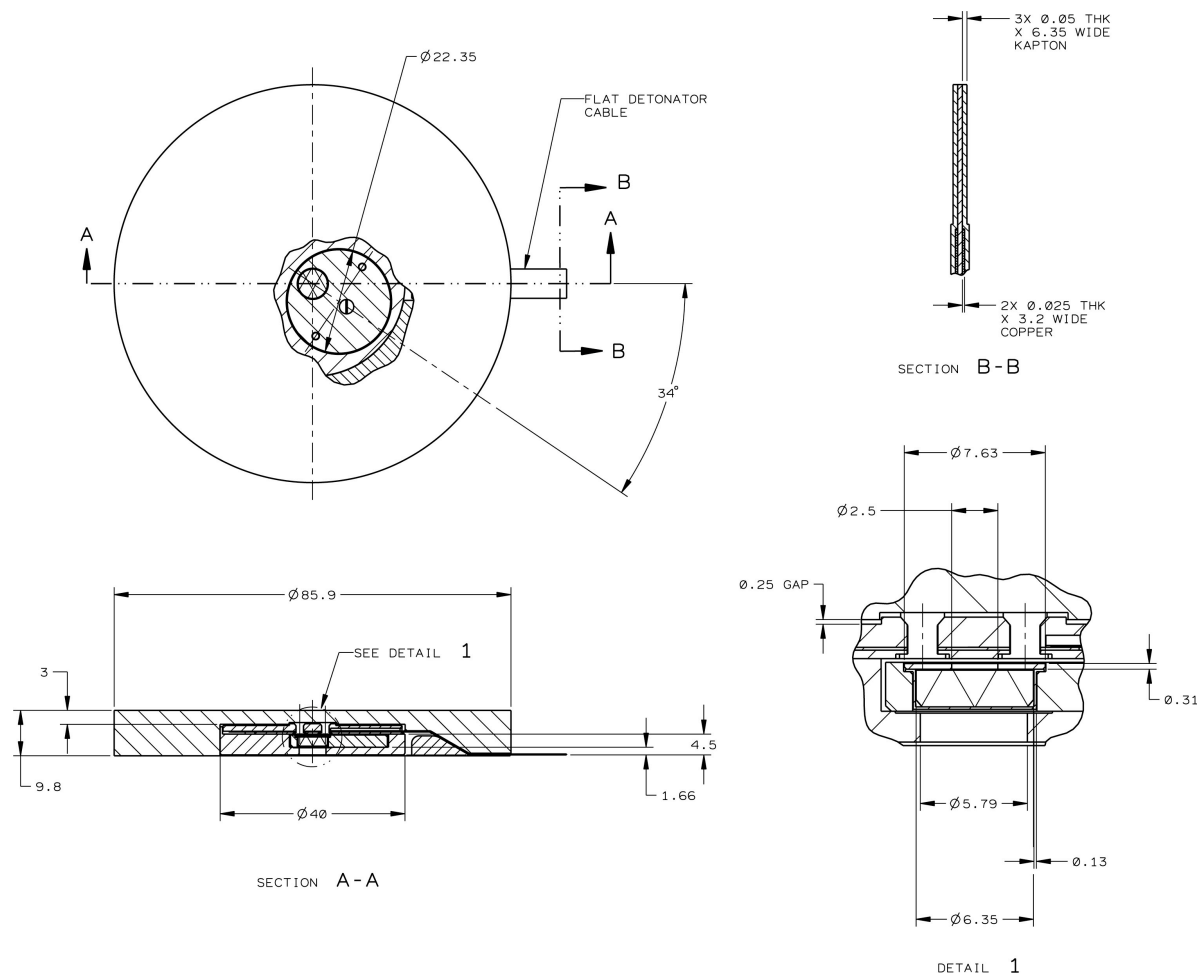


Figure 7. 2021E PT5 & PT6 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Top View and Cross Section



**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT5 & PT6**

**Figure 8. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Full Assembly, Exploded Diagram**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of a cylindrical outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 3) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 4) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 5) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 6) The detonator body design is not axi-symmetric
- 7) The detonator body consists of slapper assembly attached to a 303 stainless steel body, with a titanium alloy wheel insert holding the tantalum/tungsten washer and the LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet can assembly

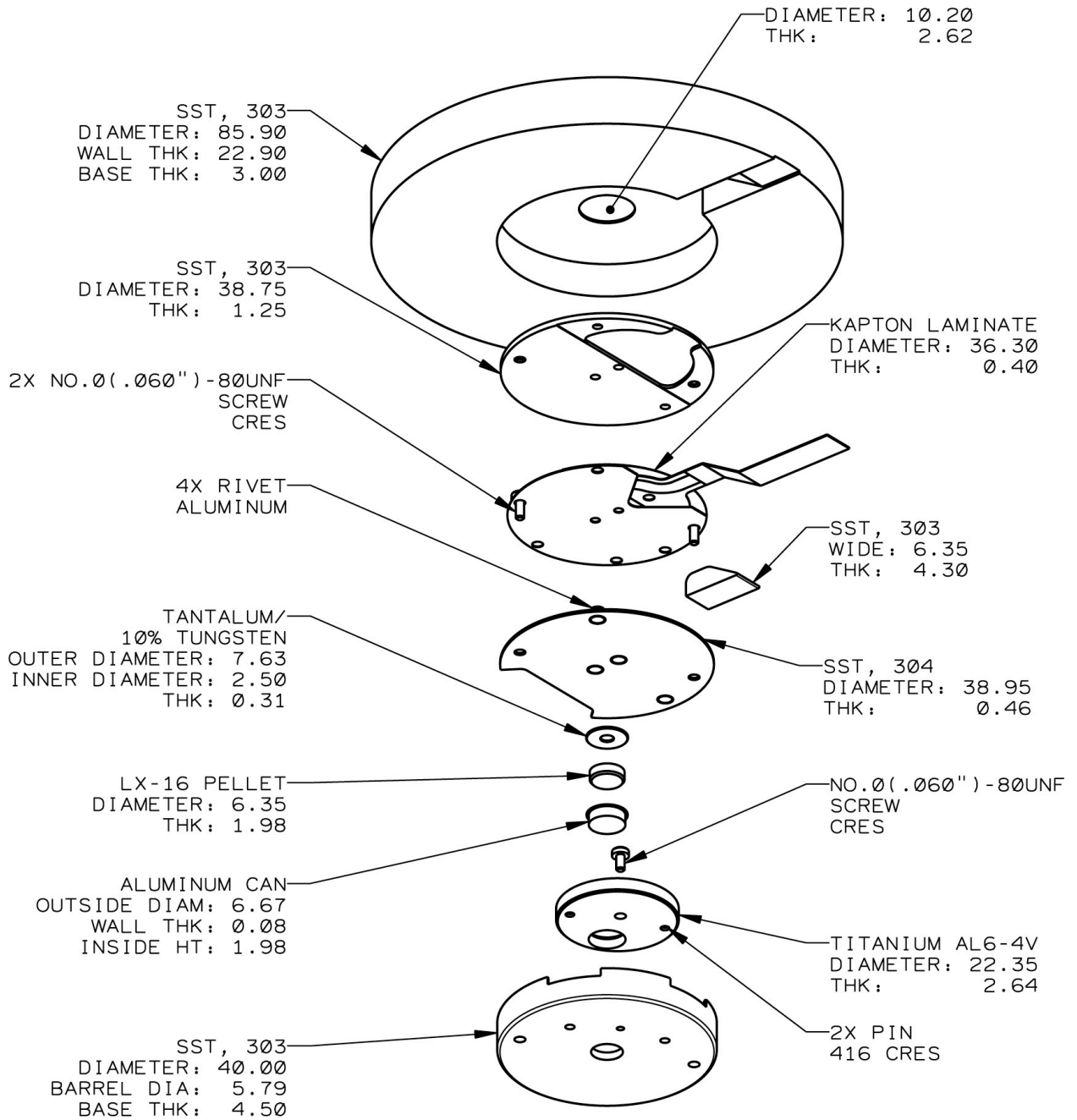


Figure 8. 2021E PT5 & PT6 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Exploded Diagram

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT7 DRAWINGS****Figure 9. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Simplified, Exploded Diagram****NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of an outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The outer shape contour is defined by two intersecting spherical surfaces, Figure 10
- 3) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 4) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 5) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 6) A stainless steel wedge fills the void in the shadowplate cable run
- 7) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)

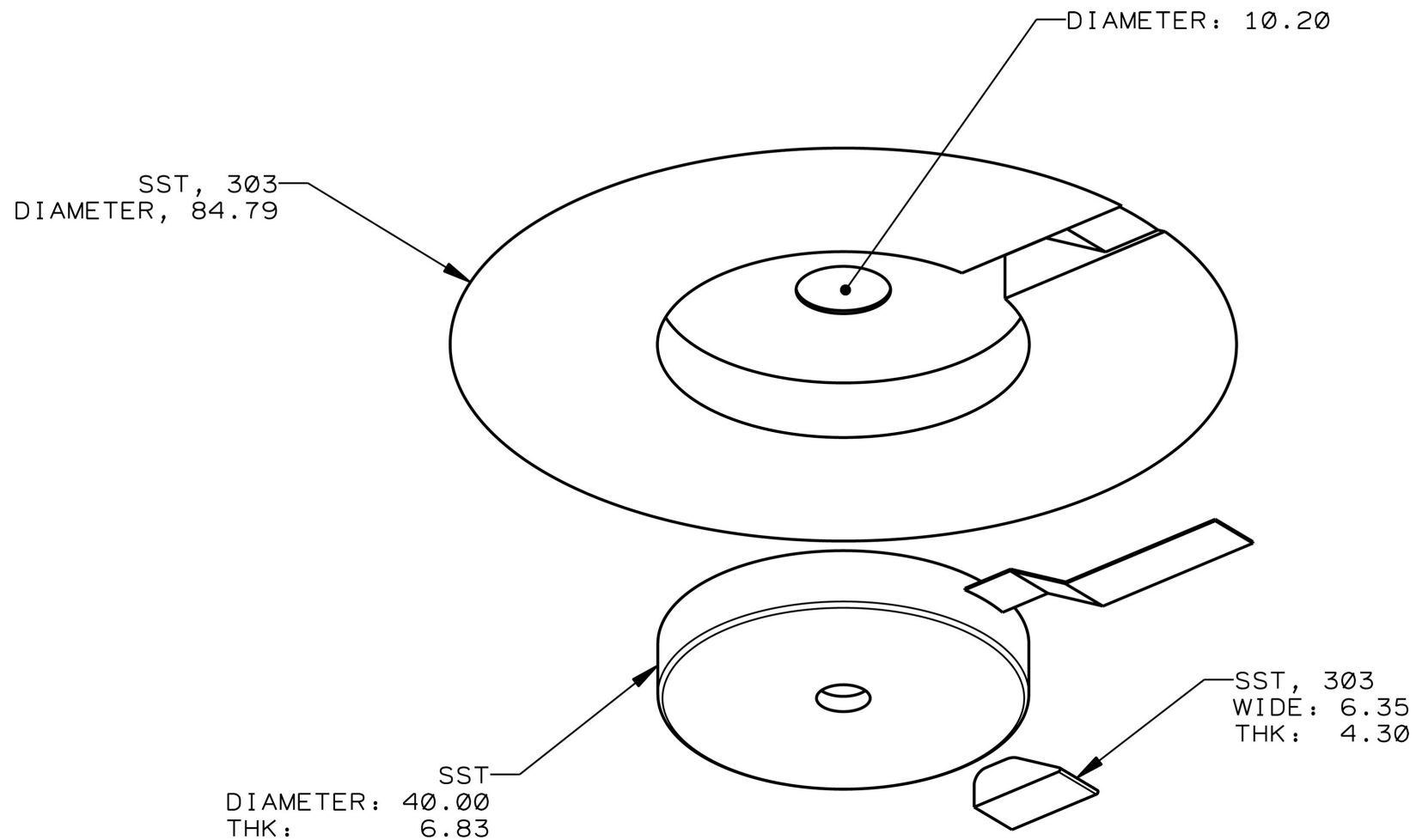


Figure 9. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Simplified Exploded Diagram

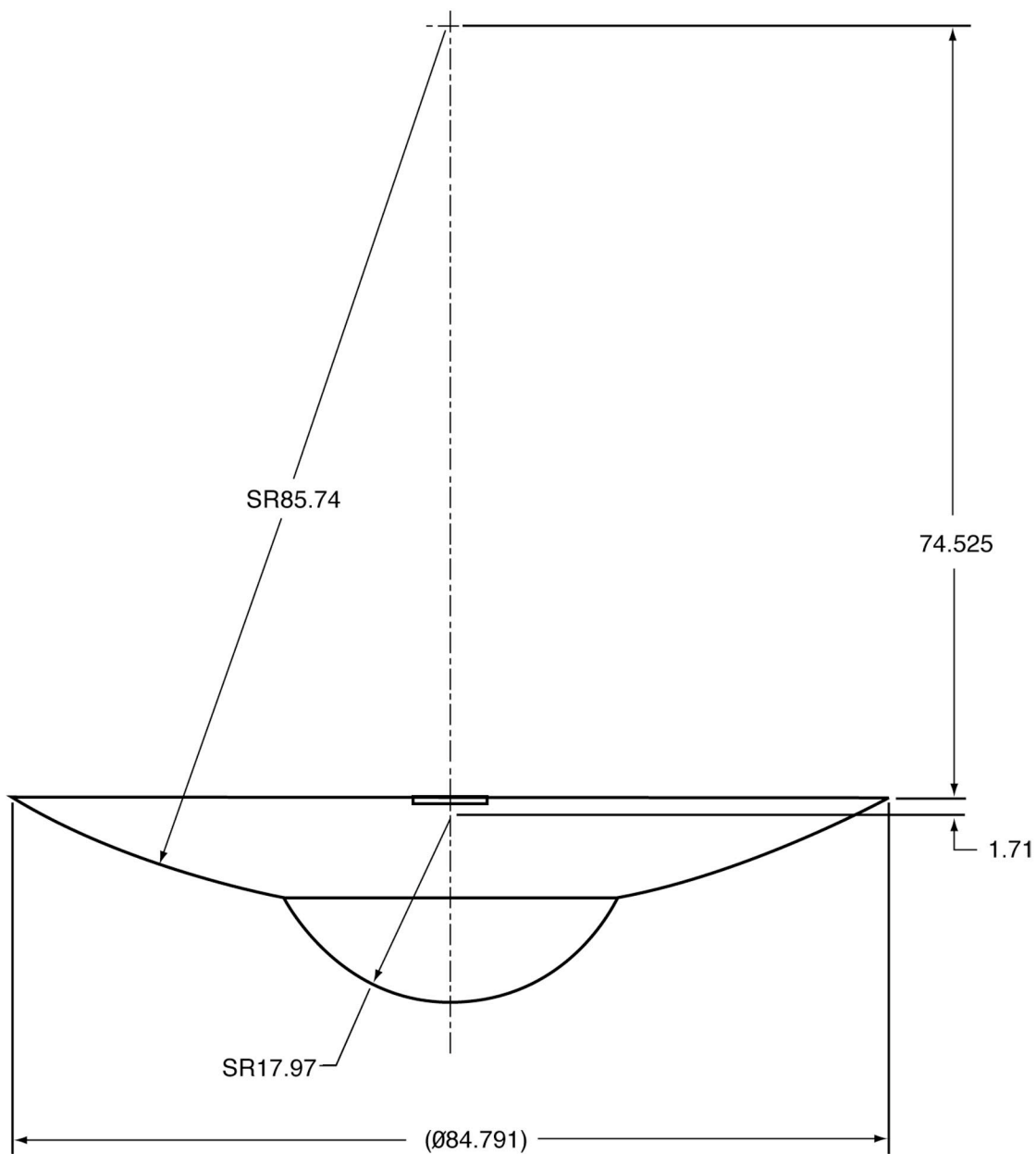


Figure 10. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Contour dimensions

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT7**

**Figure 11. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Simplified, Top View & Cross Section**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of an outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The outer shape contour is defined by two intersecting spherical surfaces, Figure 10
- 3) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 4) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 5) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 6) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 7) The void shown in detonator body cross section represents (top to bottom) slapper flyer barrel, LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet in a can (extruded aluminum foil), and the pellet can flyer barrel

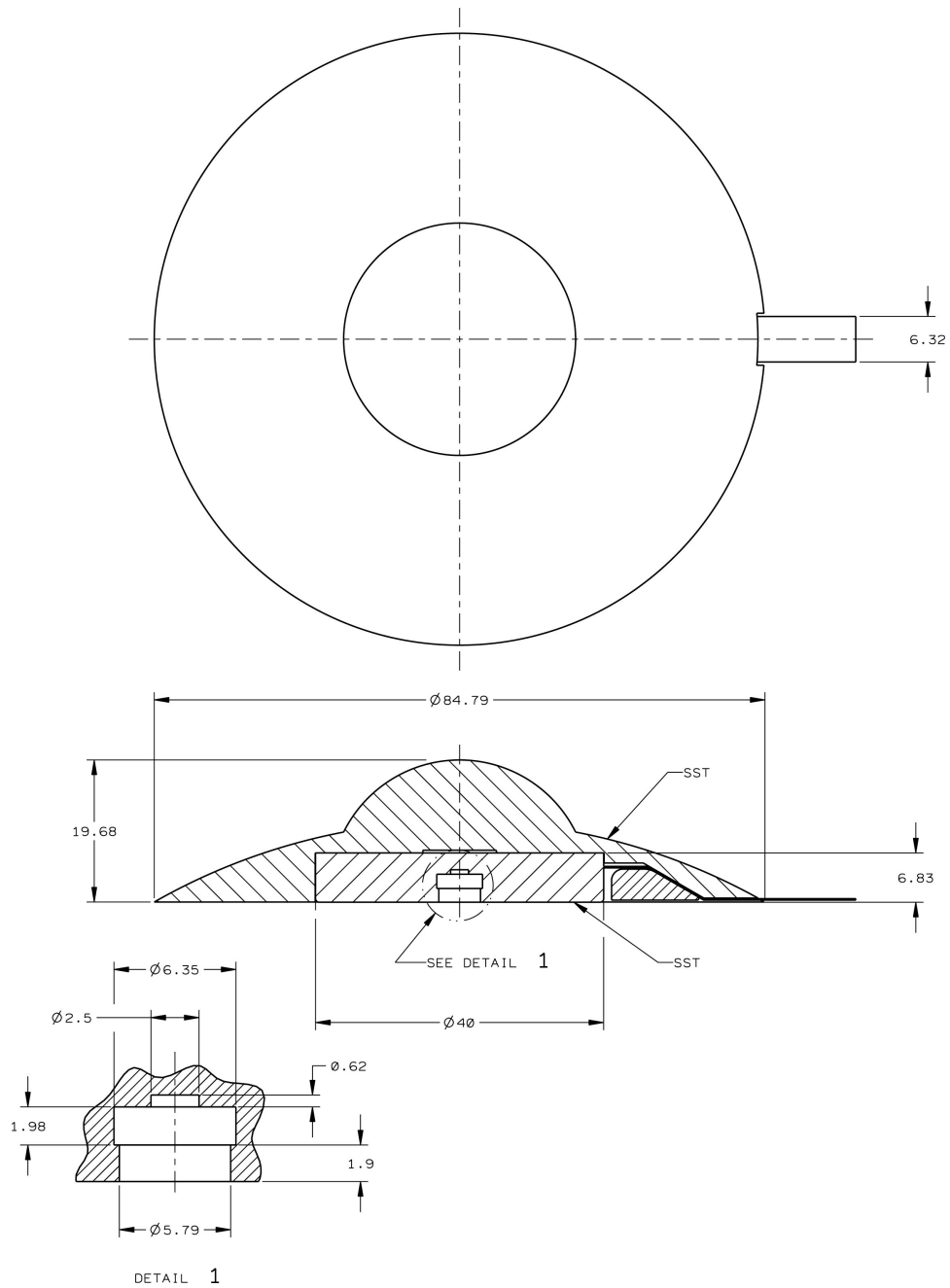


Figure 11. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Simplified Top View and Cross Section

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT7**

**Figure 12. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Full Assembly, Top View & Cross Section**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of an outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The outer shape contour is defined by two intersecting spherical surfaces, Figure 10
- 3) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 4) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 5) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
- 6) The Kapton flat detonator cable runs out the parting line between upper and lower main charge LX-17 (refer to posters in Appendix B)
- 7) The detonator body assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 8) A gap of approximately 0.25 mm exists between the slapper assembly and the pocket machined into the outer shape



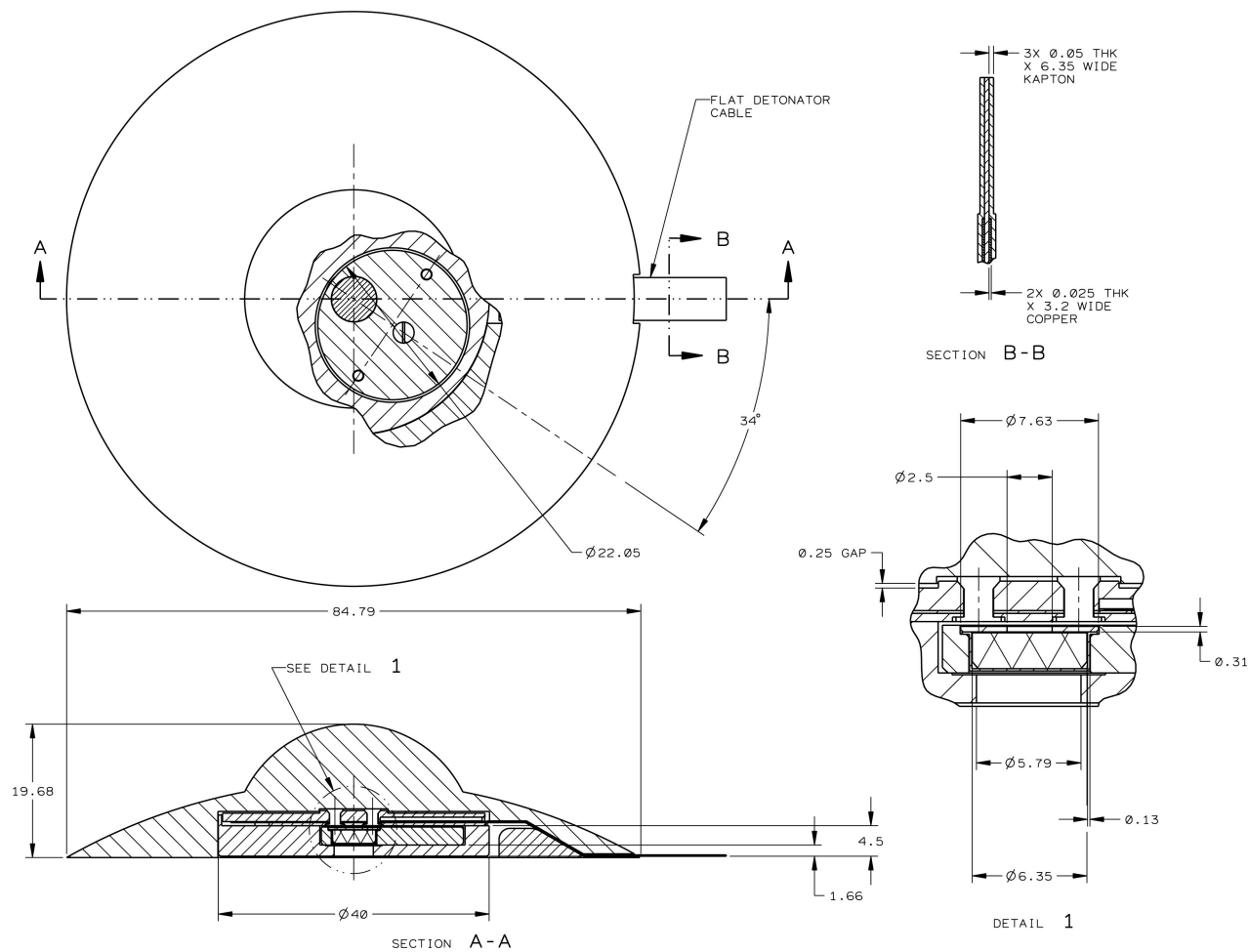


Figure 12. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Top View and Cross Section

**JACK RABBIT PRETEST SERIES: 2021E PT7**

**Figure 13. SHADOWPLATE DESIGN – Full Assembly, Exploded Diagram**

**NOTE:**

- 1) The shadowplate assembly is made up of an outer shape and an inset detonator body
- 2) The outer shape contour is defined by two intersecting spherical surfaces, Figure 10
- 3) The shadowplate assembly design is not axi-symmetric
- 4) The detonator body design is the same in all experiments PT3, PT4, PT5, PT6, PT7
- 5) The detonator body fits in a closely machined cylindrical pocket, forming the complete shadowplate assembly
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- 7) The detonator body design is not axi-symmetric
- 8) The detonator body consists of slapper assembly attached to a 303 stainless steel body, with a titanium alloy wheel insert holding the tantalum/tungsten washer and the LX-16 (pressed PETN) pellet can assembly

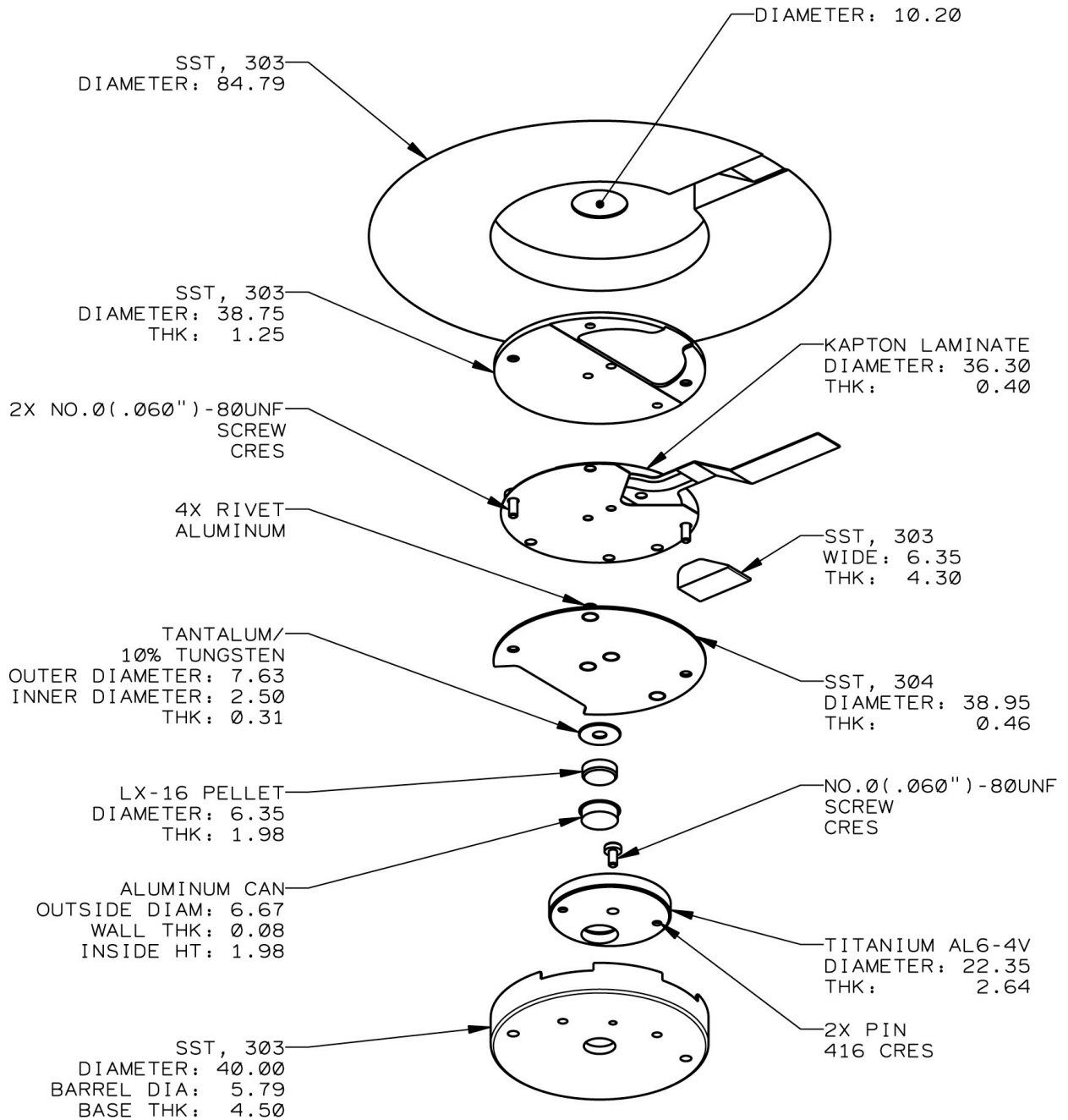


Figure 13. 2021E PT7 Shadowplate: Full Assembly Exploded Diagram

## **APPENDIX A – SHADOWPLATE SOURCE DRAWINGS**

The following serve as source drawings for this document and are included in this appendix.

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT3 & PT4 SIMPLE ASSY, AAA09-502710

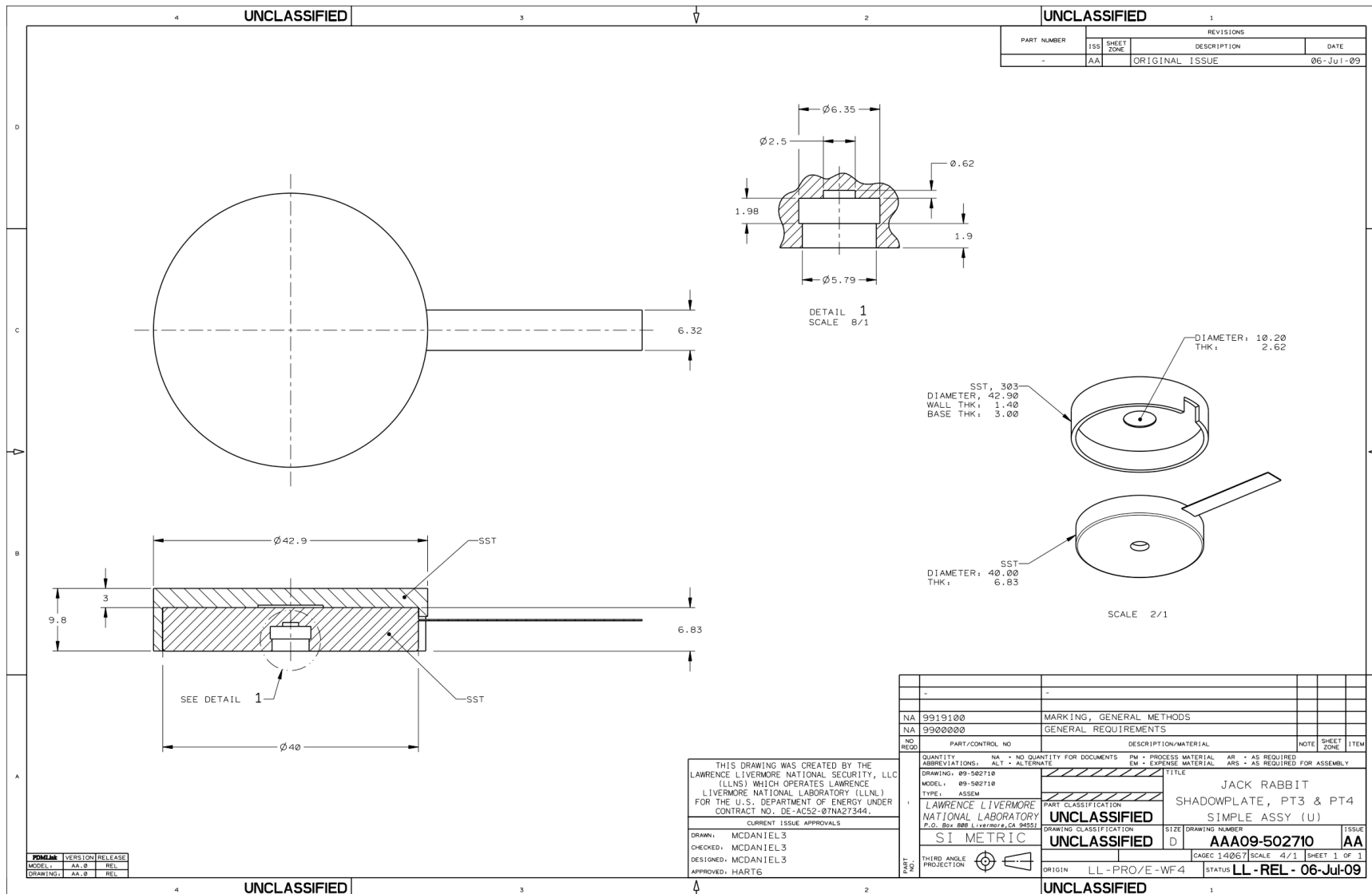
JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT3 & PT4 FULL ASSY, AAA09-502711

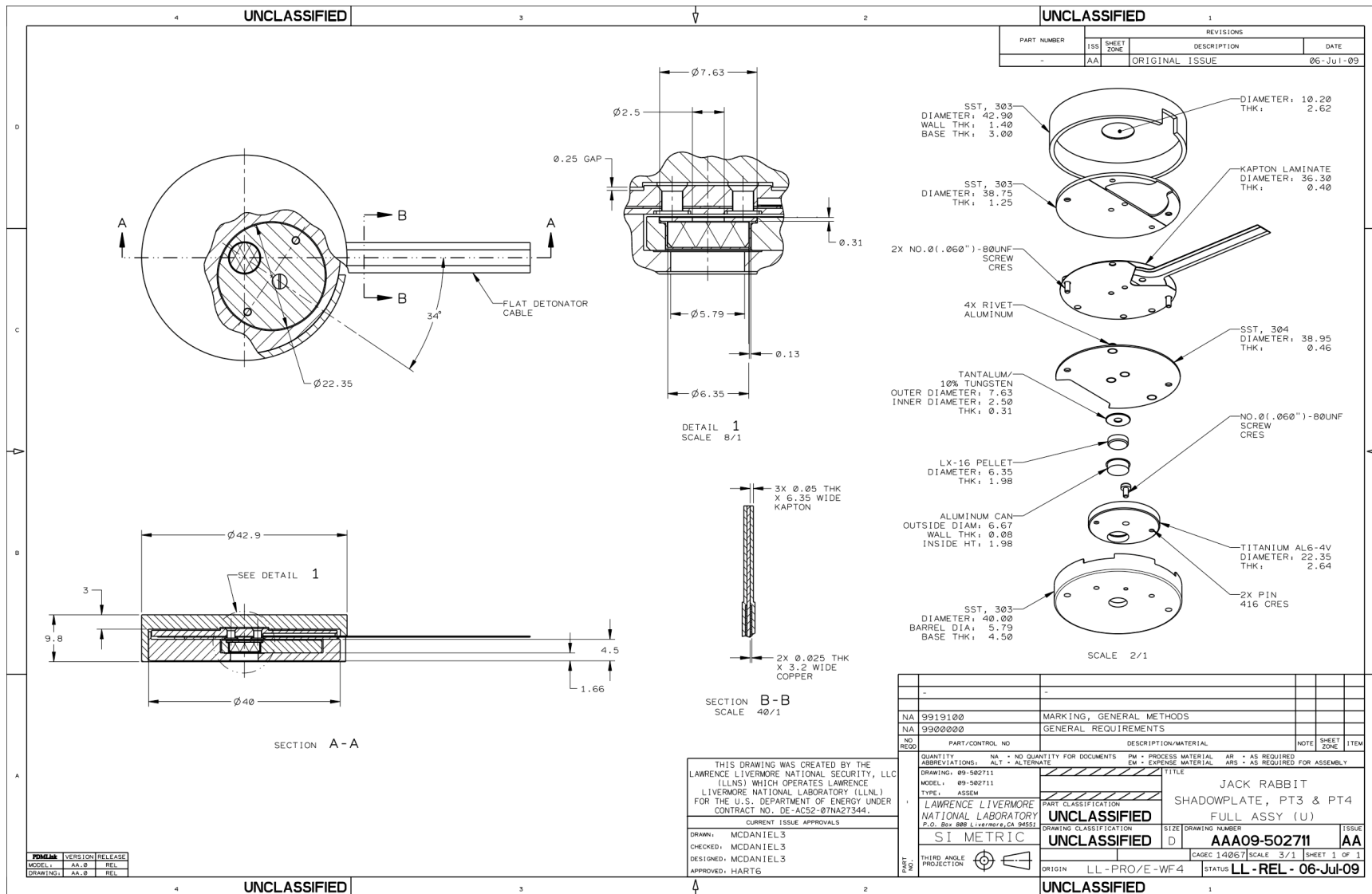
JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT5 & PT6 SIMPLE ASSY, AAA09-502712

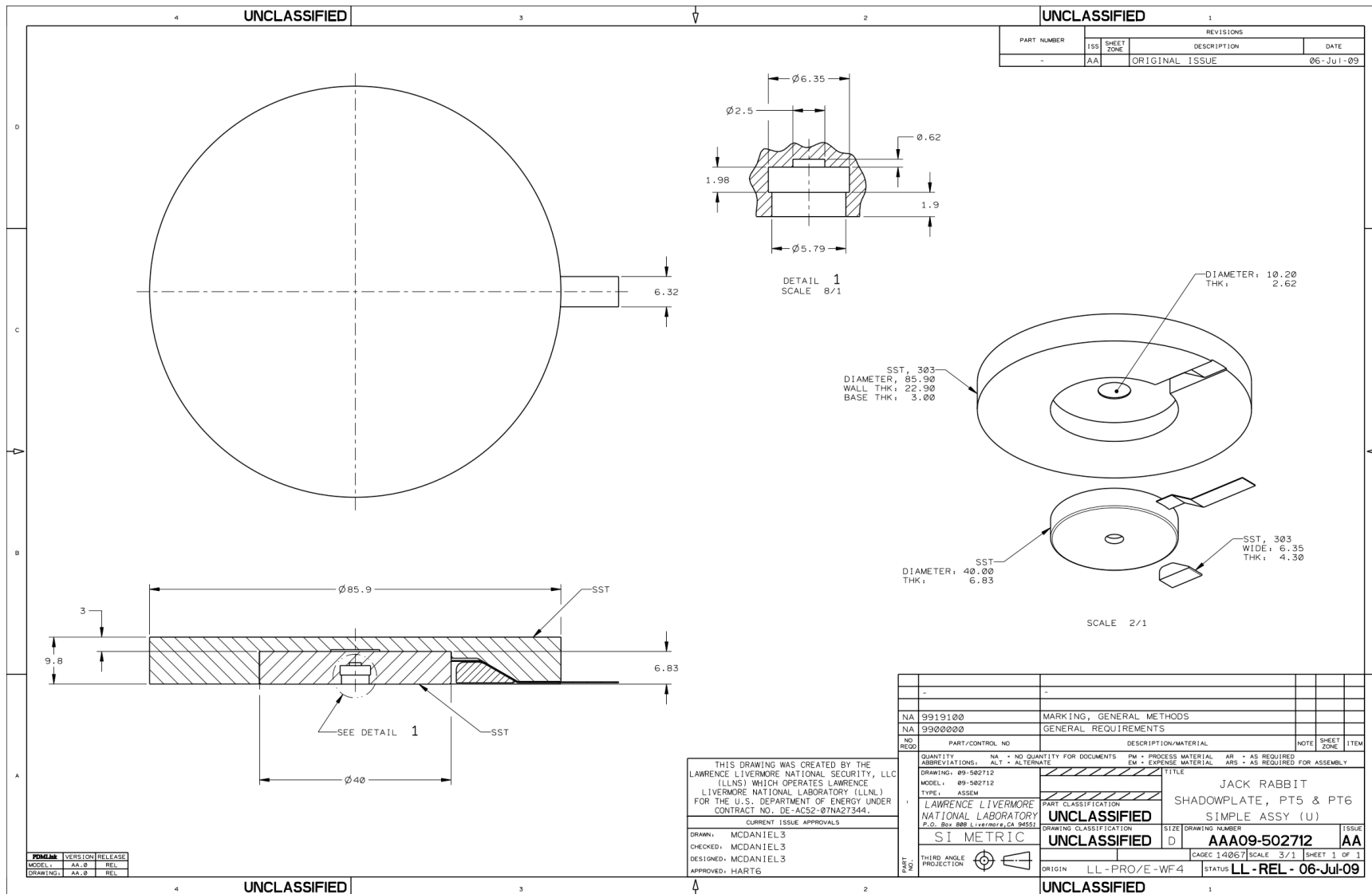
JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT5 & PT6 FULL ASSY, AAA09-502713

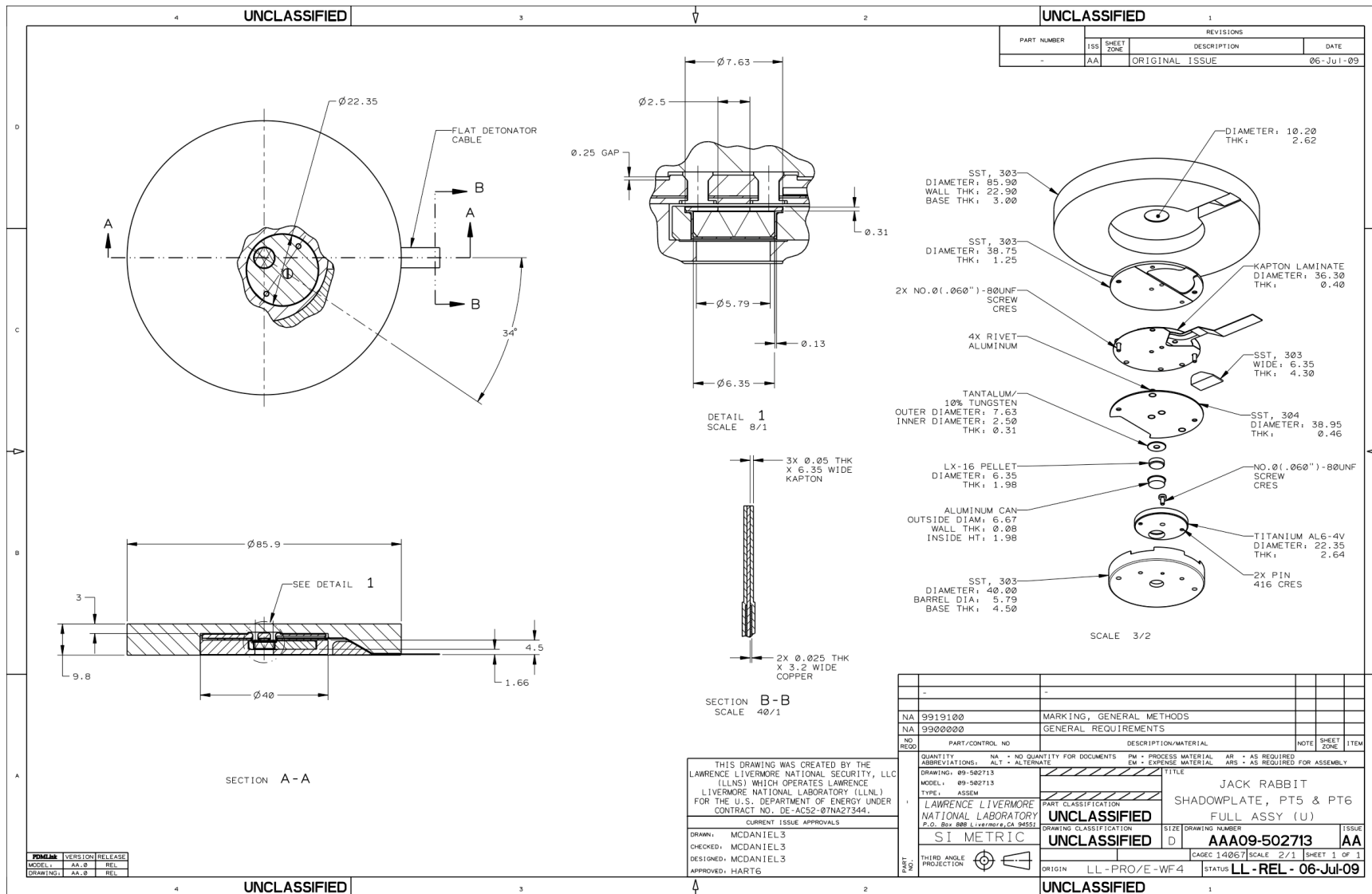
JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT7 SIMPLE ASSY, AAA09-502714

JACK RABBIT SHADOWPLATE, PT7 FULL ASSY, AAA09-502715

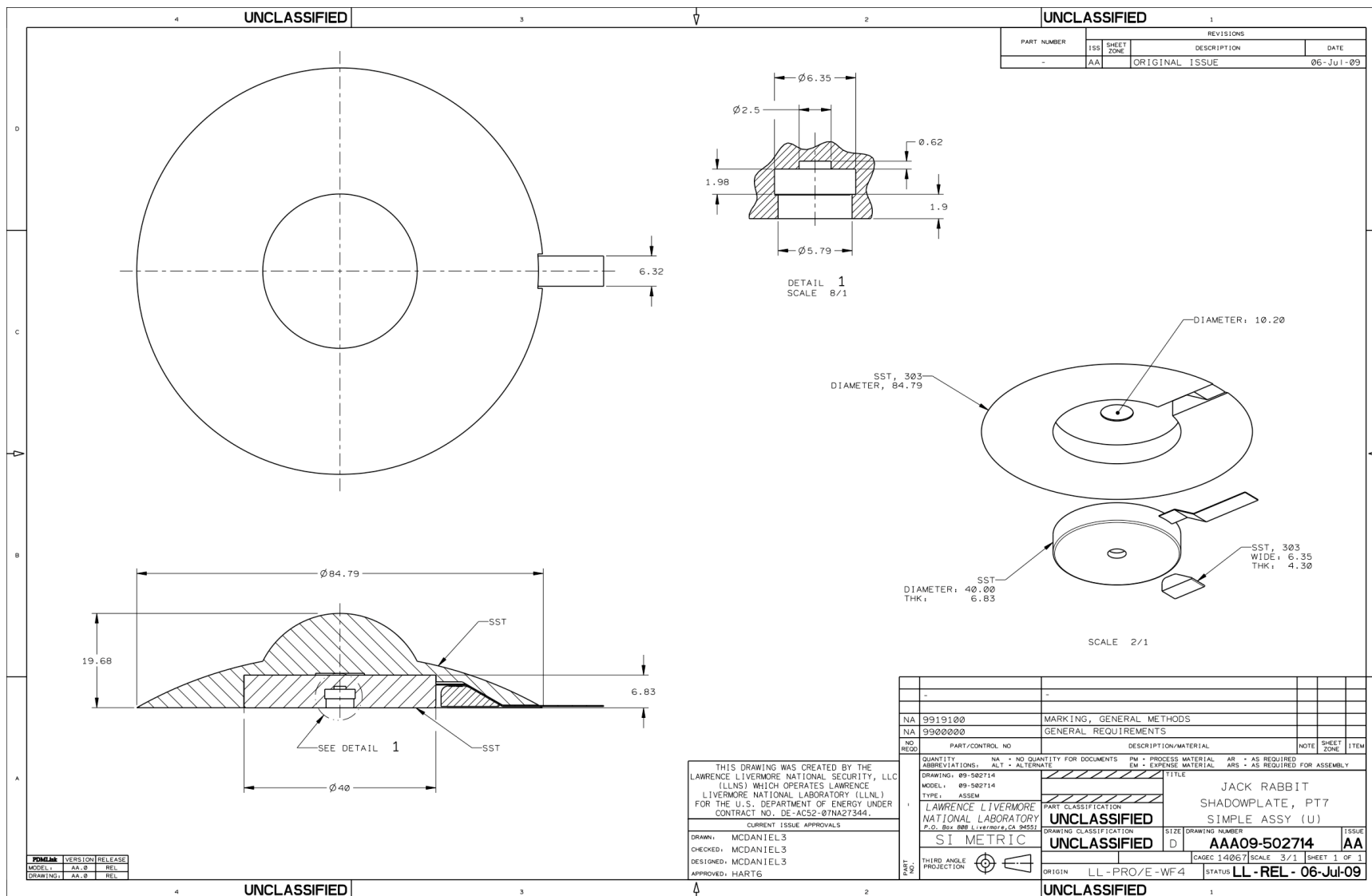


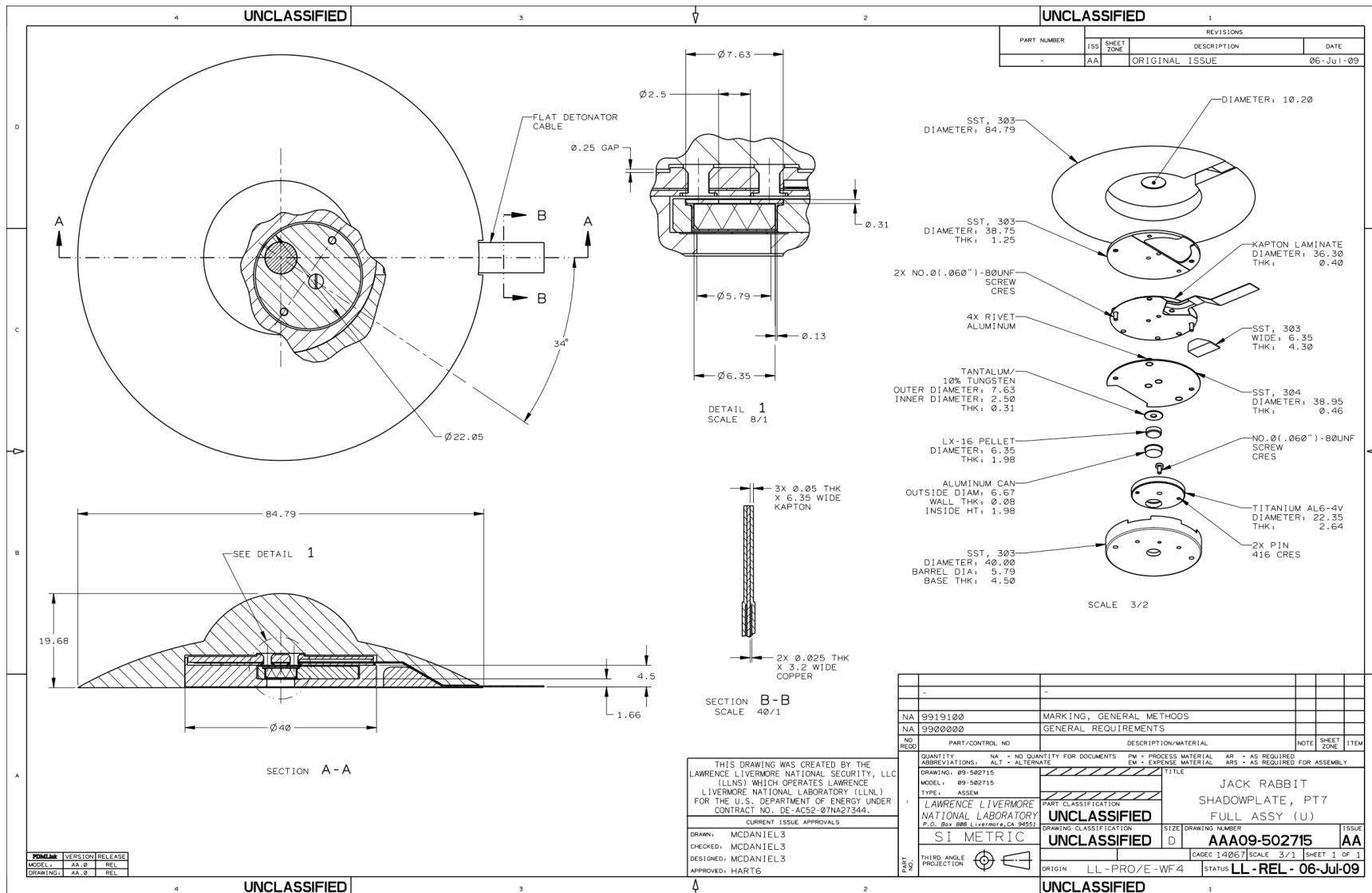












## **APPENDIX B – JACK RABBIT PRETEST POSTERS**

This series of three posters lays out the general design of experiments and presents a selection of basic data.

The poster numbers and titles are as follows:

Poster number: LLNL-POST-403089

Title: Contained Firing Facility – Laboratory Research at Site 300

Poster number: LLNL-POST-403014r1

Title: Jack Rabbit: Exploring the limitations of our high explosive safety models

Poster number: LLNL-POSTER-403303

Title: All in a day's work... Contained Firing Facility, Site 300



# - **Contained Firing Facility** - Laboratory Research at Site 300



**Jack Rabbit Pretest Series — a study of the safety and performance characteristics of LX-17 insensitive high explosive at ambient room temperature**

2021E PT3  
March 12, 2008

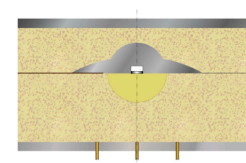
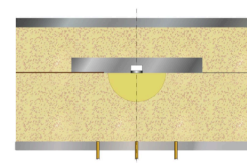
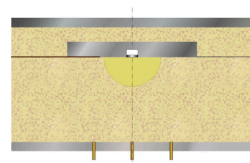
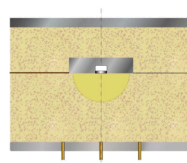
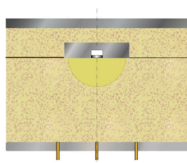
2021E PT4  
March 19, 2008

2021E PT5  
March 17, 2008

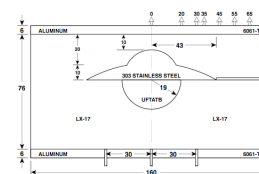
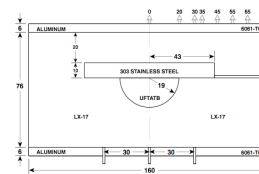
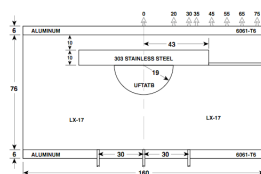
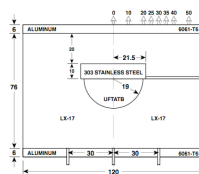
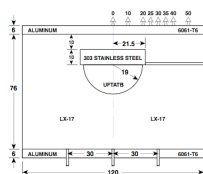
2021E PT6  
April 1, 2008

2021E PT7  
April 3, 2008

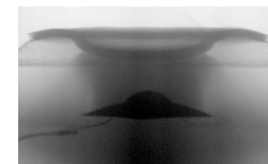
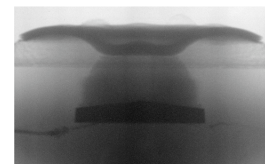
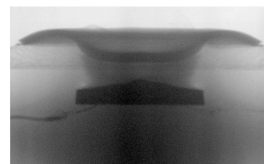
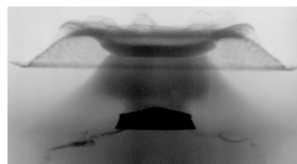
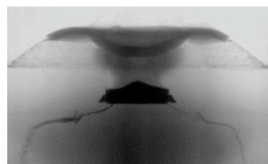
Cross Section Graphic



Cross Section Schematic



X-ray image at 30 microseconds following initiation, showing shadowplate induced LX-17 dead-zone formation under gull-winged diagnostic plate



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LLNL-POST-403089



# Jack Rabbit: Exploring the limitations of our high explosive safety models



## Producing data to improve predictive capability of our high explosive models

- Focusing on regimes where physical mechanisms are poorly understood
- High fidelity data enables enhancement and validation of models

2021E PT3

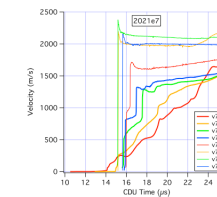
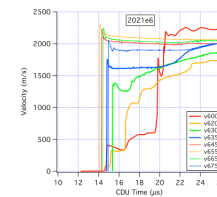
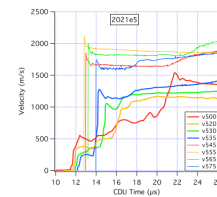
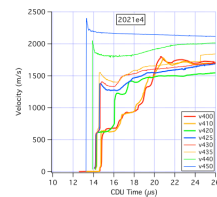
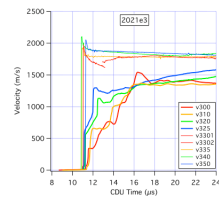
2021E PT4

2021E PT5

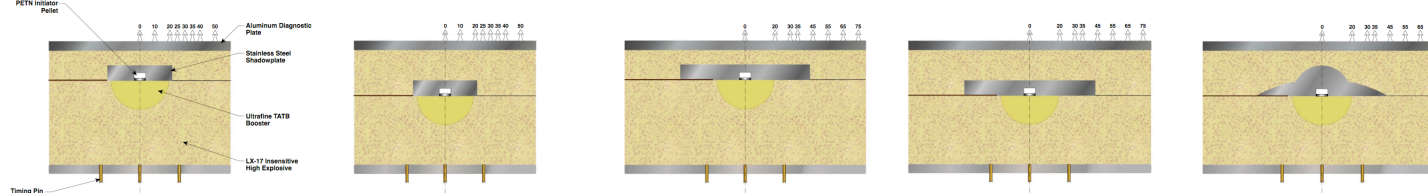
2021E PT6

2021E PT7

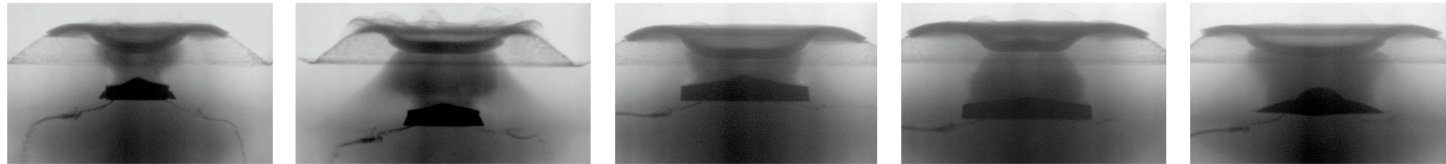
Heterodyne Photonic Doppler Velocimetry (HPDV) Plots



Cross Section Graphic and Velocimetry Measurement Points (radial distance, millimeters)



X-ray image at 30 microseconds following initiation, showing shadowplate induced LX-17 dead-zone formation under gull-winged diagnostic plate



Contained Firing Facility, Laboratory Research at Site 300

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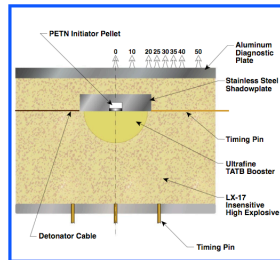
LLNL-POST-403014r1



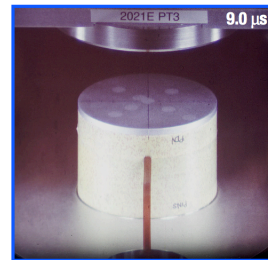
# *All in a day's work...* **Contained Firing Facility, Site 300**



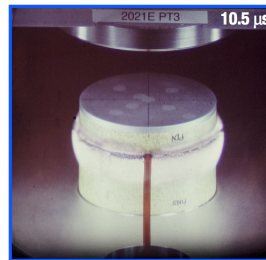
*Photographing events lasting millionths of seconds with an accuracy measured in billionths of seconds*



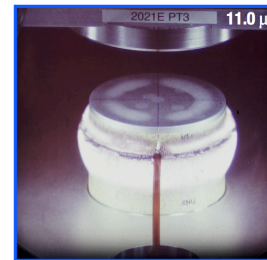
Cross section of the Jack Rabbit Pretest experiment using LX-17 insensitive high explosive



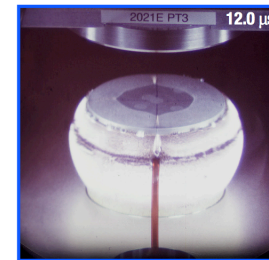
The detonation was started within the LX-17 insensitive high explosive 9 microseconds ago



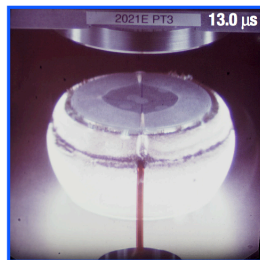
The detonation wave is breaking out from the cylindrical surface of the LX-17 insensitive high explosive



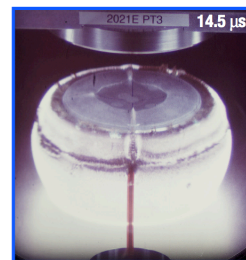
The aluminum plate is shocked by the detonation wave, forming a "frosted" surface



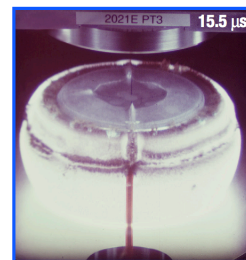
The center region is protected by the undetonated LX-17 dead-zone and remains unshocked



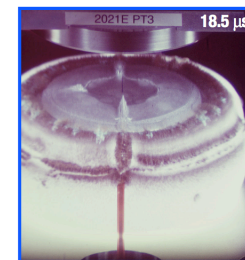
The detonation front becomes incandescent with the heat of chemical reaction



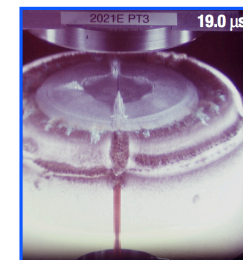
Fine aluminum particles scoured by the explosion form a dark ring around the aluminum plate



The flat detonator cable (foreground) has influenced the detonation



Three fine lines of aluminum particles at 6, 9 and 12 o'clock form over heavily shocked regions



An impulse gradient dishes the aluminum plate, indicating a persistent LX-17 dead-zone

**Jack Rabbit Pretest: Studying corner-turning failure and dead-zone formation in LX-17**  
— focusing on regimes where physical mechanisms are poorly understood

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